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- National debt, liabilities of the state, estimated assets and exchequer balances, 1875-76 to 1920-21.* (London: H. M.'s Stationery Office. 1922. 9d.)
- New York state income tax law: practical questions and answers.* (New York: Irving National Bank. 1922. Pp. 46.)
- Prentice-Hall federal tax course.* (New York: Prentice-Hall. 1922. Pp. 274. \$6.)
- Report of the Special Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, submitted March 1, 1922.* (Albany: Committee. 1922. Pp. 383.)
- Revenue act of 1921.* (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1921. Pp. 220.)
- The Revenue act of 1921. Complete text, interleaved.* (New York: Equitable Trust Co. 1921. Pp. 235.)
- Tax reform in South Carolina.* Bull. no. 104. (Columbia, S. C.: Univ. of South Carolina, Extension Dept. 1922. Pp. 185.)
- Russia's foreign indebtedness. Correspondence with M. Krassin.* (London: H. M.'s Stationery Office. 1921. Pp. 6. 3d.)
- Taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, and purchase and sale of tobacco.* Internal revenue decisions, regulations no. 8, revised February, 1922. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. 10c.)
- Treasury decisions, under internal revenue laws of United States.* Internal revenue decisions, vol. XXIII, January to December, 1921. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. \$1.50.)

## Population and Migration

- The Immigration Problem. A Study of American Immigration Conditions and Needs.* By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, and W. JETT LAUCK. Fifth edition revised and enlarged by RUFUS D. SMITH. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls. 1922. Pp. xxvii, 655. \$3.00.)
- Immigration and Labor; the Economic Aspects of European Immigration to the United States.* By ISAAC A. HOURWICH. (New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 1922. Pp. xxxii, 574. \$6.00.)

New editions have appeared of two important books on immigration, Jenks' and Lauck's *The Immigration Problem*, and Hourwich's *Immigration and Labor*. The former has long been recognized as the accepted semi-official digest of the *Report of the Immigration Commission*. It contains an interpretation of the data assembled by the commission which the commission itself did not have time to prepare. The present edition has been revised and brought up to date by Professor Rufus D. Smith, who is also primarily responsible for some important new chapters dealing with the immigration policies of other countries, the race problem of the Pacific, and the new temporary percentage restriction law.

The chapter on the immigration policies and legislation of other countries gives the student a much needed basis for comparing our

handling of immigration affairs with that of other nations whose problems are similar to ours in their broad features but differ in significant details. Heretofore it has been difficult to get concise data on this question in accessible form. So, too, the treatment of the race problem of the Pacific helps to broaden one's outlook on the subject, and to place the understanding of the question firmly on the basis of the essential principles involved. Particularly happy is the insistence that the problems of the relationships of diverse races are to be settled not on the basis of inferiority or superiority, but of difference.

In its new form this book will continue to be an invaluable handbook for all students of immigration. The authors have chosen wisely in saving space by omitting a considerable portion of the statistical matter in the appendix, which was of such a detailed character that it was not likely to be used by any students except those who could well enough resort to the commission's report itself.

The new portions of Dr. Hourwich's book consist mainly in a chapter on the lessons of the war and an addition to the appendix consisting of an answer to some of the criticisms of the first edition. The author's interpretation of the facts of the war may be briefly summarized as follows: During the war immigration was reduced to a negligible quantity; at the same time the real wages of the American laborer declined somewhat, due to the fact that prices rose faster and higher than money wages; therefore a cessation of immigration does not help the American wage-earner and immigration has no unfavorable effect on the standard of living of American labor. This argument is an example of the peculiar statistical method which runs through the whole book, and which justifies the reader in subjecting every conclusion to the closest scrutiny. Even assuming the correctness of the major premise with reference to the effect of the war on real wages—which is at least open to question in the light of such authoritative data as are presented in the recent study of the National Bureau of Economic Research—it is obvious that it is fallacious to draw conclusions with reference to normal conditions from the war period, when all social forces were upset, and the government, as Dr. Hourwich himself observes, "assumed the function of regulating wages in the leading industries." The same may be said of the author's answer to his critics. The methods used in replying to the criticisms of some reviewers of the first edition are exactly the same as those objected to by the reviewers in the volume itself. To point out the fallacy of these methods in their particular applications would be too extended a task for a brief review.

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